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REPORT ON THAI-U.S. COLLABORATION PUBLISHED

Moscow International Service in English 2037 GMT 14 January 1967--M

(Text) Hanoi--The DRV Foreign Ministry published a second book of documents proving military cooperation of Thai authorities with the United States in the aggressive war against Vietnam. The book contains (?statements) U.S. and Thai pilots shot down and captured in the DRV, VNA reports.

HALF CENTURY OF SOCIALISM BENEFITS MANKIND

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 January 1967--L

(PRAVDA editorial for 13 January: "The Ideas of October are Transforming the World")

(Text) For the 50th year, the (word indistinct) ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution are striding victoriously on transforming the world, showing all mankind the road to triumph of the most advanced social order. October opened a new epoch in the world's history, an era of the collapse of capitalism and the transformation to socialism. The enormous revolutionary achievements of our epoch have radically changed the sociopolitical map of the world in socialism's favor.

Nearly half a century ago Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote: "We have a right to be proud, and we are proud, of the fact that it is our duty to begin, thereby, a new era in world history, the triumph of a new class, fired with enthusiasm, in all capitalist countries, and marching everywhere to a new life, to victory over the bourgeoisie, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the deliverance of mankind from the yoke of capitalism and imperialist wars."

In a comparatively short historical period, the Soviet people, under the guidance of the Communist Party, following the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, have secured the complete and final victory of socialism in the USSR and have bequeathed the building of communism. This, as is pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on preparations for marking the 50th anniversary of Great October, is the most important result of revolutionary transformations in our country.

In the unanimous opinion of the communist and workers parties of the world, firmly adhering to positions of Marxism-Leninism, the experience of the October Socialist Revolution, the experience of the CPSU, and the (?superior) forces of the socialist society in the USSR are of vast international importance. Great October has accelerated the course of world history. Its ideas, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, have spread throughout the world. They have inspired peoples to struggle against imperialism for their freedom and independence. The development of world history since 1917 shows irrefutably that the achievements of the October Revolution are a mighty base for world revolutionary transformations.

Surveying the path traveled in the 50 years since the October Revolution, our people and the working people of other countries note with pride that radical changes have taken place in the world. Its revolutionary renewal, begun by the October Revolution, has found continuing victory of socialist revolution in Europe and Asia, on the American continent in Cuba, and in creating a world system of socialism.

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It already embraces more than one-quarter of the territory and more than 35 percent of the world's population. Socialism has demonstrated its immeasurable superiority over capitalism.

The October Revolution, the growth of Soviet might and the whole world socialist system, have revealed the historic role of the working class as the standard-bearer and main fighter for socialism, as the most advanced and most militant force of modern times.

The international communist movement has grown enormously throughout the world. It now numbers some 50 million people. The Great October revolution has been a turning-point in national liberation movement of peoples. It has demonstrated the real possibilities of complete national liberation, has initiated crises in the colonial system, and has opened up real prospects for national liberation revolutions. Its triumphs have shattered the (word indistinct) colonial empires. Almost all Africa and Asia have thrown off the yoke of colonial slavery. The aspirations of the young independent countries to social progress are closely linked with the successes of socialism and of the class and anti-imperialist struggle.

An implacable struggle is taking place between socialism and capitalism, between the forces of progress and imperialist reaction. Capitalism will not voluntarily yield its position to what is new and progressive but will do everything in its power to prevent the revolutionary liberation movement and halt the course of history.

An example of this is the piratical war of the United States in Vietnam. U.S. imperialism, having taken on the (role) of world policeman, is carrying out provocations in various regions of the world and is backing the revanchist-militarist forces of the Federal Republic of Germany. All this once more indicates the difficulties that stand in the path of the struggle for national freedom and social progress, showing how important it is for peoples to intensify their vigilance and to speak out more actively in defense of peace and against the aggressive aspirations of imperialism.

Our socialist revolution, in its decree on peace, resolutely rejected the policy of plunder and violence in relations between peoples. The Soviet state and the other socialist countries are carrying out new principles of international relations, based on equal rights, sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. The Soviet Union again affirmed the statement of the December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the report by the General Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Brezhnev, to carry out a Leninist foreign policy reflecting the peoples' most vital expectations and advance in the front line of the struggle against imperialism.

Sacredly carrying out its international duty, the CPSU will exert all efforts to strengthen the unity and might of the socialist system, the unity of the international communist and workers movement, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to strengthening the alliance of all revolutionary forces.

The experience of the world's first socialist state and the experience of the international communist movement during the half century clearly show that allegiance to proletarian internationalism guarantees the successful advancement of the revolutionary cause in every individual country and on an international scale.

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The communists of the world are now demonstrating, with new force, their support for the strategic line of the modern communist movement defined in the declaration and statement of the Moscow conferences of fraternal parties, resolutely condemning any attempt at revising Marxism-Leninism and at the substituting of pseudo-revolutionary phraseology and dogmas for this immortal teaching.

The Soviet people and all working people are preparing to mark the glorious 50th anniversary of the October Revolution as a festival of the victory of communism, Marxism-Leninism, the great ideals of the working class movement, the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and the friendship of peoples.

FRENCH-WEST GERMAN PARIS TALKS INCONCLUSIVE

Continuing Differences

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1852 GMT 14 January 1967--L

(Text) Paris--Ponomarev dispatch--Two-day talks between French and West German leaders ended here today. These top-level "consultative meetings" are held annually in accordance with the Franco-West German military and political treaty of 1963. Taking part in the present talks were President de Gaulle and Chancellor K. Kiesinger, French Prime Minister J. Pompidou, and the foreign ministers of the two countries, M. Couve de Murville and W. Brandt.

Contrary to official optimism, nothing in Paris indicates that the talks have led to any notable convergence of the positions of France and the Federal Republic on the questions discussed. The opinion prevails here after the conclusion of the talks that despite repeated recent statements, the new West German Government, remaining as it does a loyal ally of Washington in Europe, does not intend to subject its foreign policy to any "agonizing reappraisal."

While professing to favor a relaxation of tension in Europe, Bonn continues to resist any real improvement of relations with the socialist countries. Today's LE MONDE, for example, says that during his Paris talks, Kiesinger said that "at least at present," formal recognition of the GDR's Oder-Neisse frontier is "impossible." German Federal Republic Foreign Minister Brandt expressed the fear that improvement of relations with countries of "the east of Europe" would lead to recognition of the GDR by many states, especially African. This would bring about the collapse of the Hallstein doctrine, which provides for an automatic rupture of Bonn's relations with such states.

It was reported in West German delegation circles today that as a result of the talks on questions of European security, both sides had agreed on consultations and cooperation in the orientation of German policy toward the socialist countries. The differences between Paris and Bonn on the future of NATO, the solution of the Vietnam problem, and the international monetary policy are so obvious that these questions, as reported by LE FIGARO were not, in effect, even discussed at the meeting. The evening papers report that both sides had also sidestepped such a touchy problem as the possibility of Britain's entry into the Common Market.

No communique was published upon the conclusion of the talks. It is said in authoritative circles that the sides supported the proposal of Italian Foreign Minister A. Fanfani for the holding of a Common Market summit meeting in Rome on the 10th anniversary of the EEC treaty in March.